

The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. IV.

QU'APPELLE, N.W.T., FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1889.

No. 39.

Business Directory.

QU'APPELLE.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,
McIntosh Bros., Proprietors.
LELAND HOUSE,
Love & Haymond, Proprietors.
S. H. CASWELL,
General Merchant.
J. P. BEAUCHAMP,
General Merchant.
G. H. V. BULYEA,
Insurance and General Agent, Dealer in
Flour and Feed, Furniture, etc.
WM. EYDON,
Chemist and Druggist.
P. E. DURST,
Watchmaker and Jeweller.
FRANK AMAS,
Agent for Royal Silverware Co. Orders
taken for any article of silverware and de-
livered at lowest prices.
W. H. BELL,
Wholesale and Retail Butcher. Dealer in
Fresh and Cured Meats, Sausage, etc.
A. McKENZIE,
Butcher, Dealer in Fruits, Confectionery, etc.
J. G. McKENZIE,
Merchant Tailor.
JAMES WEIDMAN,
Book and Job Printer and Publisher.
J. B. MILLIKEN & Co.,
Harness and Saddlery.
S. H. COLLINS,
Hats and Shoes.
D. H. McMILLAN, & BRO.,
Qu'Appelle Roller Mills.
J. A. COWAN,
General Agent for A. Harris, Son & Co's
Agricultural Implements, Qu'Appelle Sta.
H. A. ANFORD,
Agent for Massey Manufacturing Co. Com-
plete farmers outfits always on hand.
A. C. PATERSON,
Forwarder & General Agent.
J. H. MACCAUL,
Lumber Merchant and Insurance Agent.
A. HOLLINGSHEAD,
House, Sign and Carriage Painter.
J. B. ROBINSON,
Contractor, Builder, etc.
J. BURGHALL & SONS,
Builders & Contractors.
LEESON & SCOTT,
Prince Albert Mail Stage line leaves Qu'Ap-
pelle every Tuesday morning.
R. JOHNSTON,
Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.
J. DOOLITTLE,
Dealer in Bricks.
J. McKWEN,
General Blacksmith.
FRANK MARWOOD,
General Blacksmith.
J. C. PRICE,
Carriage and Wagon Maker.
CANADA N. W. LAND CO.,
Leslie Gordon, Agent.
J. R. BUNN,
Contractor in Plastering, Kalsomining,
Brickwork, Stonemasonry, etc.
E. J. WEIDMAN,
Dealer in Books, Stationery, etc. Agent for
Organs and Sewing Machines.
LESLIE GORDON,
APPOINTEE, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER,
COMMISSIONER FOR MANITOBA, &c.
Agent for Canada North West Land Co.
and Qu'Appelle Town Site.
Fire & Life Insurance. Money to Lend.
QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T.
DUNDAS STRONG, B. A.,
LATE OF SUPREME COURT, ENGLAND.
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Advocate for North West Territories,
Saskatchewan, &c.
Money to Lend. Fire, Life and Accident
Insurance effected.
QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T.
W. SYME REDPATH,
APPOINTEE, NOTARY PUBLIC,
Issuer of Marriage Licenses
and Insurance Agent.
Box 42.
QU'APPELLE, N.W.T.
G. S. DAVIDSON,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER
For the North-West Territories. Sales con-
ducted on the shortest notice. Arrange-
ments can be made at my office, or at the
courthouse office.
QU'APPELLE.
W. T. THOMPSON, D. T. S.,
DOMINION LAND SURVEYOR AND
CIVIL ENGINEER.
QU'APPELLE STATION.

J. F. GUERIN, L.D.S.,

DENTAL SURGEON.

QU'APPELLE.

OFFICE on Main street, Qu'Appelle.

REGINA.

DAWSON, BOLE & Co.,
Wholesale Druggists, Regina, N. W. T.

Territories Real Pro- perty Act.

IN THE MATTER OF
Sections 5 and 6 in Township 18, Range 12,
Sections 1, 2, 7, 17, 18, 19, 20, 32, in Town-
ship 18, Range 12.
Fractional Sections 7 and 9 in Township
19, Range 12.
Fractional Sections 6 and 7 and Sections 9
and 17, in Township 19, Range 12.
Sections 4 and 5, the east half of Section 6,
Sections 9 and 10, Fractional Sections
12 and 13, Sections 14, 15, 16, 22, 23,
and Fractional Section 24 in Township
19, Range 12.
All west of the second principal meridian in
the Assiniboia Land Registration Dis-
trict, containing 16,797 acres or there-
abouts.

Whereas William Lewis Boyle, of the city
of Winnipeg in the Province of Manitoba,
Banker, has made an application to the
Registrar of the Assiniboia Land Registra-
tion District for a certificate of title to the
above mentioned property under the Terri-
tories Real Property Act, free from all en-
cumbrances except a mortgage dated 7th
August, 1886, made by the Bell Farm Com-
pany, limited, to Arthur F. Eden and J. B.
MacArthur, to secure the sum of \$50,000 as
set forth in said mortgage which application
the said Registrar has referred to me to be
dealt with under the provisions of the said
Act.

Notice is hereby given that at ten o'clock
in the forenoon of Tuesday, the 13th day of
August, A. D. 1889, at Judges' Chambers,
Regina, I shall proceed to examine the said
title, and for such purpose hear all persons
interested or claiming to be interested in the
said lands or any part thereof, a short state-
ment of whose claims are filed with the said
Registrar, verified by affidavit and a copy
thereof served on the applicant or his agent,
John Seccord, Esquire, of Regina, before the
said 13th day of August, and if any adverse
claim is filed I shall then and there proceed
to examine into and adjudicate thereon.
Dated at Regina this Ninth day of July
1889.

(Signed)

HUGH ROBINSON,
A Judge Sup. Court,
N. W. T.
John Seccord, of Regina,
in the said Registration District,
Agent for the Applicant.

J. Burghall & Sons,

CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS

P. O. Box 409, Qu'Appelle

Jobbing Punctually at-
tended to.

Estimates Free.

Designs furnished or Drafts made when
Required.

FRANK MARWOOD

SUCCESSOR TO T. WELSH.

General Blacksmith

AND—

Practical Horse-shoer.

QU'APPELLE.

A trial solicited from parties having lame or
interfering horses. Flow shares made to
order and satisfaction guaranteed.

WORK DONE CHEAP FOR CASH.



NOTICE

Is hereby given that all communication in
respect to matters affecting the Department
of Indian Affairs, should be addressed to
the Honorable E. Deschamps as Superintendent
and General of Indian Affairs, and not to
Minister of the Interior, or to the under-
secretary. All Officers of the Department
should address their official letters to the
undersigned.

L. VANCEUGHNEY,

Deputy Superintendent General
of Indian Affairs,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 14th May, 1889.

The North-West.

News Culled for The Progress
by our own correspondents.

KATEPWE.

—The Friday evening Bible class
has been discontinued till after har-
vest.

—Mr. George Maclellan has had
the experience of a burn out very
early in his career of homesteading.

—The new foot bridge over the
Qu'Appelle river near the school
house, has been completed, so that
in the future children will be able
to get to school dry shod.

—The late rains have done much
to improve the wheat crops in this
vicinity, and some are heard regret-
ting having plowed up crop. Some
are expressing surprise that crops
apparently past recovery should so
improve.

—A very fatal disease has broken
out among cattle here, up to the
present confined to calves and year-
lings. It is supposed to be a type
of blackleg. Mr. C. Polter has
been a heavy loser, and Mr. McEl-
lan and Mr. Skinner have lost calves
by it. Lieut.-Gov. Royal has been
requested to send the Government
Veterinary to investigate.

—A sad drowning accident oc-
curred at Mr. Rigby's dam on Fri-
day noon last. A young man named
Robert Kennedy, a late arrival from
the old country, was bathing with
a young Englishman, when the lat-
ter heard a call and looking round
could see no one. He tried to find
his companion, then ran for help,
and Mr. Rigby in searching caught
his clasped hand on a pole and
brought him to the surface, dead.

—Our district was scantily repre-
sented at the ordination and in-
duction held at Indian Head on Wed-
nesday. Rev. Mr. Robson, of the
Ford, delivered a discourse more
than usually well adapted to the
times. It was a stirring wide awake
address. But as this matter pertains
to the Head we forbear to enter into
detail, only wishing to remark that
as there were three school teachers
present they will no doubt see the
advantage of impressing upon the
minds of pupils the necessity of
clearness of articulation, after hear-
ing or trying to hear some of the
remarks in the afternoon.

CALGARY.

—Two Blackfoot Indians, the
"Man who wears feathers around
his neck" and "Clump of Trees"
were charged with bringing stolen
horses into Canada. Both admitted
the charge, stating they were held
by the Gros Ventres Indians as
prisoners. On being released by the
intercession of Crowfoot they stole
the horses to get even. "Clump of
Trees" was sentenced to one month's
imprisonment, and the "Man who
wears feathers" six months at hard
labor.

—In the Supreme Court on Mon-
day, Wm., alias "Jumbo" Fisk, was
placed in the dock to receive his sen-
tence. He made no reply when asked
if he had anything to say before sen-
tence was passed upon him. His Hon-
or Judge Rouben then gave judg-
ment in the course of which he said
the jury had given him all the bene-
fit they could when they brought in
a verdict of manslaughter, but he
had been within a hairsbreadth of
ending his life on a scaffold for caus-
ing the death of the poor unfortunate
squaw whom he had so cruelly mur-
dered, thereby causing her death.
His honor stated that owing to his
friends and relatives, but especially
his aged mother's pleading he would
be lenient with him. Sentence of
the court was fourteen years' im-
prisonment with hard labor at Stony
Mountain penitentiary.

WOLSELEY.

—Mrs. Frears, wife of our popu-
lar Corporal, is visiting friends at
Pheasant Forks.

—Quite a number of farmers are
going south to put up hay, it being
very scarce in this immediate vi-
cinity.

—Rev. Mr. Milligan, of Broadview,
and Rev. Mr. Hall, Presbyterian
minister here, changed pulpits last
Sunday evening.

—Our genial miller, Mr. Cole,
purchased a valuable driving horse
last week. We did not hear the
price paid but understand it was a
big figure.

—Our agricultural society held
their annual meeting on Saturday,
last and decided to hold their an-
nual exhibition on October 1st.
The directors are doing all in their
power to make a successful show
this year.

—Mr. G. I. Clink has returned
from Chicago and is busy getting
his thrashing outfit in readiness for
this year's crop. Mr. Clink says
there is no place like the Wolseley
district, though our crops are not
first class this year, he claims they
are superior to any he has seen in
the western states.

—I regret to state that our crack
baseball nine were badly, oh so
badly, defeated by the Indian Head
boys on Saturday, the 20th inst., at
the latter place. The score stood
way up in favor of the Indian
Heads. Our boys are very quiet
about it but anxious to have another
match with the Indian Heads to re-
deem their lost laurels.

—Mr. Chas. Howson, stage driver
between here and Pheasant Forks,
had a very narrow escape from
death last week. The king bolt
of wagon broke and he was thrown
out on his head, where he lay until
found some hours afterwards in an
insensible condition. He was im-
mediately taken home but remained
insensible for two days, we are glad
to state, however, that he is all
right again and once more able to
handle the ribbons.

MOOSE WOODS.

—The combined school house and
teacher's residence on the Moose
Wood's Reserve, on the South Sas-
katchewan River, is almost finished.
The building is of hewn logs, 16x36,
with a projection in the form of an
L, 16x16. It is beautifully finished
and is by all odds the finest build-
ing within a hundred miles, except
it may be one or two at Saskatoon.
It reflects great credit on the con-
tractor, Mr. W. R. Tucker.

MOOSE JAW.

—Mr. W. S. Urton is building a
large house on High street.

—Mr. Joseph E. Battell has just
arrived from Ontario with a curload
of stock.

—Rev. Dr. M. Lean preached his
first sermon in the Methodist church
last Sunday to large audiences.

—The annual C. P. R. picnic will
be held in Moose Jaw on the 25th of
next month. Handsome grounds in
the valley of the Moose Jaw river
have been selected.

—There seems now no doubt but
several crops in this district will run
from 30 to 40 bushels per acre, while
many other crops will be almost a
failure, owing to bad cultivation.
Last year seems to have deceived
many careless farmers, who thought
all that was necessary to get a good
crop here was to throw their seed in
among weeds or grass.

A post office has been opened at
Fort Pelly, with Mr. F. J. G. Fisher
as post master.

PRESBYTERY OF REGINA.

This Presbytery met at White-
wood on the 10th of July, and there
was a good attendance, and at several
of the sessions there was a number
of the general public present. Mr.
Campbell, of File Hills was appointed
Moderator for the ensuing year.

The name of Rev. C. W. Bryden,
who is under appointment to Battle-
ford, was ordered to be enrolled as
soon as his papers are received. A
call from Indian Head in favor of
the Rev. John Ferry, was presented
by Mr. Robson, and Mr. Angus Mc-
Kay and Mr. Geo. P. Murry, com-
missioners from the congregation,
were heard. The conduct of Mr.
Robson in moderating was approved,
he was thanked for his diligence, and
the call sustained, and on being placed
in Mr. Ferry's hands was accepted.
Thereupon it was decided that the
induction of Mr. Ferry should take
place on Wednesday, the 24th inst.,
at three o'clock in afternoon, at
Indian Head; the Moderator to pre-
side, Mr. Robertson to address the
minister, and Mr. Taylor the people.

Mr. Ferry was appointed to mod-
erate in a call at Moosejaw, as soon
as can be arranged. Messrs. W. J. Hall
and Isaac MacDonald were licensed
to preach the gospel, their examina-
tion being sustained and their trials
being recorded as satisfactory. Mr.
Taylor was appointed to meet with
parties at Pense wishing to be formed
into a congregation. The report of
the committee appointed to strike
standing committees for the year was
adopted as follows:—Foreign Mis-
sion committee: Mr. Hugh McKay
(Convener), Messrs. Campbell,
Moore, A. Matheson and A. Mac-
Donald. Home Mission committee:
Mr. S. J. Taylor (Convener), Messrs.
Hamilton, Nicholl, and Mr. John
McCauley. Committee on Sabbath
Schools: Mr. J. Ferry (Convener),
Messrs. Hall, Taylor, C. J. Atkinson
and R. Crawford. Committee on
Sabbath observance: Mr. D. McMillan
(Convener), Messrs. Geddes, Dr.
Jardine, and John Mitchell. Com-
mittee on Temperance: Mr. Robson
(Convener), Messrs. Hamilton,
Moore, Robinson and Tompson.
Committee on examination of Stud-
ents: Mr. Campbell (Convener),
Messrs. Bryden, Robson, Taylor,
and Hamilton. Committee on state of
religion: Mr. James Douglas (Con-
vener), Messrs. Nicholl, Ferry, and
A. T. Fotheringham. Statistics and
Finance: Mr. A. Hamilton (Convener).
Systematic Beneficence: Mr. W.
Nicholl (Convener), Messrs. Ham-
ilton, Dr. Jardine and D. W. Bole.
Manitoba College: Mr. Hall (Con-
vener), Messrs. Hamilton and R.
Crawford.

The following appointments were
made for the dispensing of Ordinances
this summer for the several mission
fields: Mr. Ferry at Qu'Appelle
Station; Dr. Jardine Colleton and
Kirstine; Mr. Robson at Jumping
Creek; Mr. Hall at Wolseley; Mr.
Nicholl at Grenfell; Mr. Hamilton at
Landsdowne; Mr. McMillan at Cut
Arm Creek; Mr. Taylor at Buffalo
Lake; Mr. Campbell at Touchwood;
Mr. Moore at Long Lake; Mr. Rob-
ertson at Alameda and Winlaw;
Mr. Douglas at Green Valley.

On Thursday evening the routine
of business was pleasantly varied by
a social meeting held in the Manor,
when the program, consisting of
readings, vocal and instrumental mu-
sic and addresses was rendered, and
to the evident pleasure of all present.

A FAMILY AFFAIR.

We have used Fowler's Extract of
Wild Strawberry in our family of six
persons during twelve years, and in all
cases of diarrhoea, summer complaint,
etc., it never fails to cure. This valu-
able medicine should be on hand in
every family. MRS. ANNA ALLEN,
Hartley, Ont.

The Qu'Appelle Progress

IS A STRAIGHT.

PROHIBITION PAPER

Making the Cause of First Political Importance.

Only One Dollar a Year in Advance.

FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1890.

THE FIAT HAS GONE FORTH.

Temperance Must Be Prohibited in Our Public Schools.

At a public school exhibition in Brookline recently, one of the pupils recited the following selection:

"I've learned to sell out of my shop; the miserably angry crew, With a frown on his face and a curse on his lips, To the woman who stood by his side."

"My moments are precious, I've no time to waste For my little money, I say."

"I'm my lessons to sell, I'll sell them when I choose To those who will give me my pay."

"Your moments are precious, all precious for what? To run some innocent race?"

"You must listen a moment, 'tis little I ask for, wrongs that to me you have done."

"You have ruined my husband, both body and soul, that you his scant money might gain."

"You've, I'm licensed to sell, you answered me then, and all my pleadings were vain."

"You hunt him out with your lowered words till victory you made complete."

"Till his money was gone, then one cold night you turned him into the street."

"You were licensed to sell and gave not a sign for the miserable work you had done."

"And now, contented, you are striving your way to liberty, oh my son."

"You are leading him on the downward path, his money earnings you crave."

"For that you are willing to send him down to an early drunkard's grave."

"To look at the miserable state of our town, then back to ten years ago."

"And know it is you and your cursed work that have brought them down so fast."

"You've learned to sell, oh yes, it is true, that your license is money in your hand."

"But think not that all that will ever be sold for the miserable wrecks you have made."

"When you stand at the judgment seat of God, for the deeds done here on earth."

"And you stand in the presence of those poor souls that you have helped to drag down to hell."

"If no angel will be to you then say, 'I am licensed to sell.'"

Among the guests on the platform was Oswald Ozell, a saloon keeper, and his delicate sensibilities were touched by the strong denunciation of his infamous business, and he has sworn to stop dealing in the public schools. The liquor dealers' associations have taken up the fight, and the end is not yet. It seems to be now an open question, shall the saloons go or the denunciations get.

The Irrepressible Conflict.

The conflict is now upon us. It is a life and death struggle. The government is on the side of the beast; the people make the government. Shall the government shall still carry on his carnival of death? Shall the man mink, at the still, behind the bar, at the bar, in the gutter, or in the nation, who is there enough of mankind among us to save Christendom from the damning shame? The answer we make to that question determines fate. If Christ is not true to save Christendom, where is our hope? With what face, then, can we go to the heathen? There is no devil worship in Africa more degraded, more lost to all sense of shame, than the drunken worship of rum; no high priest of the sorceries of heathenism more debauched than the millions of Christian states authorized to manufacture and vend the poison. Perun can murder no merchants from all her realms more debased than the rum army; no festering pest house—not even the Chinese opium den—more deadly to trifle than the Christian rum hole. Must it be endured longer? Must the race be doomed to go into the future with this million fold tainted by the legacy of Christian states? Are our tyrants too much for us? Then farewell to hope—Bishop Foster.

Testimony of Our Enemies.

Brewers in some parts of Pennsylvania, more especially Philadelphia, have been in many instances adversely surprised to find that in place of the decrease, anticipated in consequence of the high license law and its stringent control of the retail trade, their sales have very largely increased. This is an unexpected result, in view of the fact that subsequent to the new law going into effect, on June 1, only about one-fifth of the former licensees have received licenses under its regulations. The explanation is to be found in the phenomenal increase in the demand for bottled beer and in the barrel and gallon packages, the latter the smallest in which malt liquor can be obtained directly from the brewery. So greatly has the trade increased, that manufacturers of bottles have been unable to keep pace with their orders, though working night and day, and have largely increased their schedule of prices. The measure was intended to prove practically prohibitory; the result shows the much easier it is to make laws than to control reasonable appetites.—Brewers' Journal.

Come Down Off the Fence.

Let's talk. We are weary of stiches; Stitches such as these will pass a season, Why do all when we need your assistance, Piously moral, still sit "on the fence?"

Emphatically sure of the right of our pleading, Recruit before us to our fight, Step from your fence, to our position, Invaluable and ready join us to fight.

Fathers, whose children are led by temperance,

Mom, whose young sons are led into sin, Have you not seen the loss of a product that is not time for us to begin?

Laws which you pass seem made to be broken, Open arms to welcome we come, Join us to help to make laws for our children, Outside, or inside, the four walls of home.

Deep in your hearts you approve of our wishes, "But a question of time, as you know, Openly come to us, say you are with us, Now is the time to encourage us."

Are we not pleading for right and for justice, Day and night, it is the measure, Come with your influence, eloquence, wisdom, Come down and help us "Come off of that fence."

Q. E. F.

PROHIBITION PARTY PRESS.

Papers to Be Found of The Men That

"Prohibition journals have come to have grip, enterprise, and aggressiveness." So wrote a leading prohibitionist not long ago, and a comparison of our nearly 300 party papers with the same number of journals advocating either or both the old parties will inspire in any candid mind a feeling of admiration for the marked ability which characterizes the editorial work, and a thorough appreciation of the vital principle which gives them life and vigor.

Where all are so good it would be hard to select twenty which would be generally rated as superior to all others. And yet, either because of priority in the field, advantages of location, more liberal support or greater capital, there are some which can be looked upon as more than local or state papers and which have influenced the party movement to a greater or less degree in many states. There is The Lever of Chicago. Originally an independent temperance journal, a strong liberal publication, published in Michigan, it was combined with The Liberator of Chicago, a paper edited by R. W. Nelson, and since then under the present editor, J. A. Van Fleet.

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decency there has been in business. American methods, or rather modern methods of carrying it on, have forever destroyed The wholesale adulteration of drink by dishonest brewers and distillers, the pooling of beer and whisky capital with the double design of pushing the consumption of the poisons and doing away with all legal interference, the growth of the drink passion among the people, are great full facts that will soon put an end to the entire tribe of brewers, distillers, saloon keepers. Better so, and the prohibitionists are doing a good work.—Catholic Review.

DEATH IN MODERATE DRINKING.

A Physician's "Calm View of Temperance"—Alcohol Always a Poison.

Although all persons who indulge in alcoholic stimulants speak of themselves as "moderate drinkers," there are two special classes of them, which bear no resemblance to each other, except in the one solitary circumstance that they never at any time take sufficient to intoxicate themselves. The one class is that which only partakes of stimulants while eating, the other indulging in them between meals. And this is the most pernicious of all forms of drinking, from the fact that stimulants taken without food, though only in small quantities, have a more deleterious effect on the internal organs.

The proportion of deaths from liver disease is in reality six times greater among those who are exposed to the temptation of "mipping" than in that of all the other industries combined, the actual figures being: For brewers, 1,541; for distillers and adulterators of wine, spirits and beer, 1,521; and for waiters and barmen (these most exposed to temptation), no less than 2,305; whereas, for malsters, who are only concerned with the making of rich intoxicants from manufactured, and not with the intoxicating liquids themselves, the death rate is only 820. Nothing could be more conclusive of the deleterious effects of so-called moderate drinking on the human constitution than this.

It is now a well known fact that the continuous excitement of the liver, kept up by continual "mipping," is far more injurious to its functions than an occasional outburst of drunkenness followed by intervals of strict sobriety. It equally accounts for the fact that the liver is not alone the first organ of the body that becomes affected, but is at the same time the one most seriously disordered by moderate drinking.

That intemperance is a fruitful source of Bright's disease has long been known, and the reason of this is not far to seek, seeing that it is the special duty of the kidneys to eliminate alcohol from the general circulation, and that all other foreign materials. And the more work that is thrown upon an organ the more prone it is to become degenerate. The heart's action is lessened, there is a special reason why the kidneys should become diseased in so-called moderate drinking, and that is on account of the circulation being incessantly increased in them, as it is caused by the increased heart's action induced by the repeated inhalation of stimulants in small quantities.

Alcohol acts on the heart, believe, in precisely the same manner as opiates, although less strongly; that is to say, it quickens the heart's action, as well as appals the nervous system, paralyzing its restraining or inhibitory nerve mechanism. Alcohol taken in the form of spirits—brandy, whisky, gin or rum—even in temperate doses, by increasing the heart's action lessens its power, and has an effect on the organic structural disease, be its form what it may, as belladonna itself.

It may be said that the various facts adduced appear to prove: 1. That alcohol, when indulged in, even with the limits of intemperance, has a most prejudicial effect on heart disease. 2. That sudden spurts of moderate drinking act most deleteriously on all forms of organic cardiac affections. 3. That mental excitement is a cause of rupture of atheromatous blood vessels. 4. That a mere excess of a stomach by the action of the circulatory system, who desire to minimize the effects of their complaints and work off as long as possible the increased circulation, may not only retard, but intensify to what I call the following three golden rules: 1. Take exercise without fatigue. 2. Abstinence without stimulation. 3. Abstinence without excitement.—George Harley, M.D., in London Lancet.

Yes, We Mean It Seriously.

Business is the true backbone of prohibition. It is even that account that the professional prohibitionists refuse to ally themselves with either of the two political parties, as by doing so they would be making a compromise with the evil which they are endeavoring to destroy. They want to keep up their separate organization, and Professor Bidley, their principal traveling agent, is a man of great scientific prohibition convictions which will support the prohibitionist candidate even in such prohibition states as Iowa and Kansas, and live to the great indignation of the Republican leaders of those states.—Spirit Circular.

Don't Fool with a Free Sale.

Four years ago Congress of the Republican party voted upon the Prohibition amendment to the constitution. Nobody seemed to have thought of making the endeavor this year. One attempt at damming Niagara Falls is enough for a generation. The prohibition movement is not easier to be made the voters of the great river, but rushes on in its irresistible course.—Abolitionist.

Stands by High License.

Whoever imagines that the Republican party of Minnesota will take a step back toward the high license system, or will put a man of doubtful attitude on its platform for governor, will find himself woefully mistaken.—Tribune.

A FEW STRAWS.

The Royal Niger company has prohibited the sale of intoxicating liquor in its territory.

Illinois W. C. T. U. has received a bequest of \$500 from a prominent member. In his recent address in Chicago Bishop Ireland affirms there is a reign of lawlessness in America and the saloon is the center of the rebellion.

The Russian government is contemplating a resumption of its monopoly of the liquor traffic which it abandoned twenty five years ago.

The supreme court of Colorado has decided that wines, spirits and cigars are not properly included in a hotel bill.

Mr. Fulton, a brewer who died recently, left \$37,000 to the Free and United Presbyterian churches. This has given rise to a lengthy correspondence in Scotland as to whether money given by brewers should be accepted or refused by Christian churches.

Atlanta, Ga., has tried high license four months. The Journal of that city has compiled a table from the police records showing the comparative arrests during four months of local option and four months of license. This table shows an increase in four months of high license from 213 arrests to 215.

Pundita Ramabai's appeal for funds to found a school for high caste Hindu women has met with such favorable response that the school will, open next January. The Pundita will, go next to India by way of San Francisco, and expects to sail about the 1st of August. She will be accompanied by her little daughter, who comes from England to join her, and by a lady who goes as a teacher in the proposed school.

The leading article in a late issue of Le Petit Journal, of Paris, is an account of the need and success of temperance work in Europe. There is at this time in all Europe a real crusade against alcoholism. Nearly all the parliaments, as well as the assemblies of savants—medical and benevolent—declare alcoholism is the foe.

Does Prohibition Work?

Again the old slander is being revived in reference to the working of Prohibition in different parts of the United States where it is in force. Let us have a couple of hard facts that will put this matter in its true light.

It is well known that the American excise laws are thoroughly enforced. The Federal government knows nothing and cares nothing about state prohibition, but relentlessly follows liquor wherever it goes, and taxes it heavily, enforcing law with such severe penalties that violation of it is very rare. Then, the amount of liquor tax collected by the Federal government in the different states will be a fair index as to the amount of liquor consumed in those states. The following table gives the duty paid per head in prohibition states and neighboring states which have license. Georgia is mainly under prohibition through a local option law resembling the Scott act.

Georgia prohibition, duty per head, 12 cents. Nebraska, \$1,000 high license, \$1,440. Iowa, prohibition, not only enforced, 97 cents. Illinois, \$509 high license, \$675. Kansas, prohibition 44 cents. Pennsylvania, license \$1, Rhode Island, prohibition, 80 cents. Maryland, license, \$140. Maine, prohibition, 3 cents. Massachusetts, license, \$1,000. Vermont, prohibition, 3 cents. New York, the whole nation, \$1.11—Canada excise.

Alcohol Is King.

Our rulers should be statesmen—not men of party. They should be selected on the ground of moral principles, and not skill in party tactics. The Almighty has said, "He that ruleth over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God." What extra burden has been paid to this by politicians?

"It is not for kings to drink wine or eat strong drink, lest they drink and forget the law and pervert the judgment of their eyes."—Ecclesiastes.

What prospect has been paid to this in the case of our rulers? The enormous liquor bill in all the great political centers of the world is a sad evidence. Only one party as such has dared to assail him, and the very is public sentiment is a step toward prohibition.

The opposite side closed every avenue of knowledge on the question, as far as was in their power to do so. Persecuted, hounded, and murdered, prohibitionists, and then denounce the cause because the people are not up to the prohibition mark.

When pulpit, religious press and theological schools are united against this deadly evil, public sentiment will come right.

Temperance Speech Out.

I give fair notice to all politicians in America of this coming. Better lead off than follow in after and as stragglers. Many of the strongest men in both political parties, north and south are rising tide of this reformation and they are preparing to fight the red dragon. There may be many defeats before we get the 6th victory, but men will come as surely as there is a God in heaven, and as this nation was not intended for one great drunkary.

Oh what a country this would be with no dram shops. No dram shops! Then no poor houses no penitentiaries fewer broken hearts and fewer dissolute homes. A nation born to glory and afterward married to a man who sets her with her shrouded arm and hollow eye and pallid cheek and consuming lung, to fight back the wolf that thrusts its claws through the broken windowpane snuffing for the blood of her helpless babe.

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Connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

Through Time Table

EAST AND WEST.

HEAD DOWN.	STATIONS.	HEAD UP.
All Ex.	San Francisco, S.F.	7.45 am
7.00 pm	Portland, O. S. E.	5.20
8.40	Tacoma, W.T.	11.00
3.00 pm	Seattle, W.T.	3.30
6.00	Port Townsend, W.T.	11.30

A 1.00 Do	VICTORIA	A 12.30 Do
12.45	VANCOUVER	11.15

13.00	New Westminster	11.10
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17.58	Yale	9.25
19.51	North Bend	7.35
2.07	Ashcroft	21.45
5.05	Kamloops	22.03
11.29	Revelstoke	15.50
14.29	Glacier House	13.05
15.45 Ar	Devon	16.20 Ar
17.55 Do	Castlegar	19.40 Ar

18.35	Gulben	19.25
21.25	Field	8.35
23.45	BAKER HOT SPRINGS	5.20
24.15	Garmouth	4.10
3.35	Castlegar	1.20
5.50	Gleichen	23.00

10.19	MELBIE HAT	17.30
11.97	Dumfries	16.43
12.45	Maple Creek	14.18
17.25	Swift Current	10.30
22.05	Moose Jaw	5.50
23.10	Pemsa	4.30
23.55	Reynolds	3.45
24.29	Fortitude	3.24
24.57	Idaho	3.03
1.03	McLean	2.43

1.28	QU'APPELLE	2.20
2.55	Indian Head	1.55
2.59	Stettin	1.30
2.43	Wolsley	1.10
3.10	Summerville	21.53
3.20	Griffith	21.34
3.40	Oakville	21.16
4.10	BRANDVIEW	23.55
4.45	White Wood	22.10
5.18	Wapella	22.55
5.57	Moosomin	21.52
6.10	Edmonton	21.35
6.50	Edmonton	21.04
7.41	Vien	20.10
9.55 Ar	BRANDIS	18.15 Do
10.45 Do	Calgary	17.57 Ar
13.37	FOURTH LA PRADRE	15.53
16.00 Ar	WINNIPEG	13.20 Do

A 9.45 am Ar	WINNIPEG	A 12.00 pm
4.00 pm	Grand Forks	7.10 am
8.09	Fargo	3.55
3.20	Duluth	8.60
6.50	MINNEAPOLIS	5.40 pm
7.55	St. Paul	5.40
7.10	KANSAS CITY	9.50
7.50	St. Louis	9.50
2.00 pm Ar	St. Paul	Ar 1.50
7.00 am Ar	Chicago	Ar 10.30 pm

P 17.50 Ar	WINNIPEG	E 12.00 Ar
18.05	Saskatoon	11.00
21.25	Regina	7.35
E 2.15	Edmonton	21.35
13.35	W. Fort William	13.20
G 11.30 Ar	St. Arthur	11.30 Do
3.30 pm	St. Paul	1.35
1.15 pm	St. Louis	1.15 pm
C 10.15 Ar	S. S. M. O. B.	Ar 1.15 pm
H 7.00 pm Ar	North Bay	Ar 8.25
1.40 pm	Toronto	Ar 11.00 pm
9.04	Hamilton	6.55
11.00 am	Montreal	12.04 pm
8.00 am	Montreal	8.20 pm
2.30 pm	Quebec	1.30

GOING SOUTH.		GOING NORTH.
A 10.55 Ar	Winnipeg	Ar A 20.30
13.35	Edmonton	Ar 17.05
A 14.30 Ar	Edmonton	Ar A 16.30

GOING SOUTH.		GOING NORTH.
G 15.30 Ar	Winnipeg	Ar F 9.15
F 17.30 Ar	West Selkirk	Ar F 7.50

10.45	De	"	13.50	A
11.45		Carberry	17.57	
13.37		PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE	15.53	

Sunday School Lessons.

In this country where education is so valued and so much of the time spent in attending public worship, our Bible Lessons will be a great help to the study of our text of Scripture for each Sunday. The heart of the family should collect its treasures around the Bible, if possible, sing some hymn and after prayer, then read the portion of Scripture set for the day, take up each verse and try to understand each member of the family to talk about it and ask questions. The comments on the lesson we give will help to make the study interesting and be valuable to aid in answering questions. This should not, however, be allowed to interfere with opportunities to attend to pressing service as frequently as possible. To the regular Sunday school teacher and scholar our Bible study column commends itself by experience.

SAUL CHOSEN KING.

LESSON V, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, AUG. 4.

Text of the Lesson, I Sam. ix, 15-27—Commit to Memory Verses 15-16 Golden Text, Prov. vii, 13—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Compiled from Lesson Helper Quarterly by permission of L. S. Hoffman, publisher, Philadelphia.]

After the continued and persistent demand of the people for a king, that they might be like other nations, notwithstanding the description of the way their king would treat them, Samuel rehearsed in the ears of the Lord all the words of the people, and the Lord said, "Hearken unto their voice and make them a king" (viii, 21, 22). It would then seem that Samuel, having sent every one to his city, waited upon the Lord to know what next to do and how to find the king.

15. "Now, the Lord had told Samuel in his ear a day before Saul came, saying"—The revised version says, "The Lord had revealed unto Samuel." 16. "Tomorrow, about this time, I will seal thee a man." Samuel was therefore expecting confidently to meet the man whom God had selected; just where he should meet him and how he would know him, he left to God, whom he served, but in confidence made preparation for him. "Thou shalt anoint him to be captain (Prince, R. V.) over my people Israel." See in this verse and the next one the name "my people" repeated four times; think of their treatment of him and yet hear him say so tenderly "my people," and speak of hearing their cry and saving them. Years afterwards he says, "How shall I give thee an inheritance, while at the same time he declares that they are bent on backsliding from him. (Hos. xi, 7, 8.) It is the same Lord who after His resurrection said a special message of love to Peter, who had denied him, "O, Jesus, thy son, thou art my Lord, and draw near to Him and behold more faithful."

17. "The Lord said unto him, Behold the man." How beautiful to see Samuel living so near to God that he can tell so truly to him and make known to him His will so readily; we have the mind of God fully revealed to us in His word and may constantly talk to Him in prayer. How often He talks to us in that word if we really desire to. As Samuel looked upon Saul he saw before him a choice and goodly young man, from his shoulders and upward higher than any of the people (v, 2), but he saw that this was his outward appearance, the state of his heart before God was of more importance. All prophets, priests and kings in Israel were to be to their office their character. Types of the greatest prophet and true Priest-King, Jesus of Nazareth; and as we read of the first king chosen to reign over Israel and hear the words "Behold the man," we are at once carried forward to a day when the God of Samuel and of Israel stood in judgment before the people for their acceptance or rejection, and the Roman governor said, "Behold your King!" John xiv, 5, 14 and although then and still rejected he shall yet sit on the throne of David and reign over the house of Jacob forever and the people shall be all righteous. (Luke i, 32, 33; Isa. ix, 21.)

18. "Tell me I pray thee where the seer's house is." A prophet was before time called a seer (v, 9); that is, one who sees what natural eyes cannot see. Saul and his servant had given up seeking the seer, and were now seeking the man of God if chance might bring them of the lost animals.

19. "I am the seer." How like this is to the reply of Jesus to the woman at the well, and to the blind man, "I that speak unto thee am He." "It is He that said unto me, Sit up, John iv, 26; 1x, 37." "Yeshua sit up with me today." How surprised he must have been; as much so, perhaps, as Zacchaeus, who only wanted to see Jesus, but was called down from the tree to receive him into his house.

20. "Set not thy mind on them; for they are foolish." If we would consult Him who is perfect in knowledge and is always with us (Job xxvii, 4) we would more readily find our lost things. There is not too small a thing or trifling to tell Him about, for He is interested in all that concerns us, and we are commanded to be careful or anxious about nothing, but in everything to make our requests known to God with thanksgiving, that is, that we may enjoy the peace of God (Phil. iv, 6, 7). "On whom is all the desire of Israel" in saying that the desire of all Israel was to him and his father's house, He said what was true of God as well as of Israel as yet known not who would be king.

21. "A Benjaminite." . . . smallest of the tribes. . . . by family the least of all the tribes. Benjamin, since the slaughter of Judah, ix, 46-48, was literally the smallest of the tribes in point of numbers, and it may have been in the same respect that Saul's family was also the least, for his father is said in verse 1 to have been a mighty man of power or substance.

22-24. "So Saul did not eat with Samuel that day." What a day of surprises for Saul! Samuel expects him, speaks to him of a high place in Israel, places him at a feast, gives him the chief place at the feast, and the chief portion of the feast, a portion specially reserved for him, while all that Saul had in view when he came to Samuel was that he might recover the lost sheep of his father. How many people are today intent upon earthly things, thinking of nothing higher, while there is a feast and a kingdom and great honor awaiting them, of which they are utterly ignorant. The difference is

that their enjoyment of this feast and honor depends upon their being invited and accepting the invitation.

25. "Samuel communed with Saul upon the top of the house." This was after the feast when they were come down from the high place into the city, and Saul and Samuel were alone. We are not left in ignorance as to the subject of their conversation, for chapter x, 1, implies that the communion was concerning the Kingdom. When the real King came, of whom all good kings were as to their office, a type, He was always speaking of the Kingdom, and during the forty days after His resurrection, when He appeared many times to His disciples, He was speaking of the things pertaining to the Kingdom of God (Acts i, 3). When that Kingdom comes, Israel shall be the center, Jerusalem the throne of Jehovah, and all nations of the earth shall go up from year to year to worship the King, the Lord of Hosts at Jerusalem.

26. "Up, that I may send thee away." So spoke Samuel to Saul, very early next morning. Just as the three apostles had seen to come down from the Mount of Transfiguration where they would have remained, so Saul must go forth from this holy place and return to his father's house to the ordinary affairs of life. Though by faith in Christ Jesus we are now children of God and joint heirs with Christ, seated with Christ in the heavens (Rom. viii, 17; Eph. ii, 6), yet we must go forth day by day into the ordinary affairs of life, there to glorify God while we wait for the kingdom. If we sincerely desire above all things the glory of God, there is one sentence in the words of Samuel to Saul which ought to be a great comfort and rest to us, and I can truly say it has been to me, it is, "Do ye occasion sorrow, for God is with thee." (Chap. x, 7.)

MANY THANKS.

"My age is 58 and for 20 years I have suffered from kidney complaint, rheumatism and lame back, and would have been a dead woman if it had not been for Burdock Blood Purifiers, of which two bottles restored me to health and strength." Miss Maggie Hendley, Half Island Cove, N. S.

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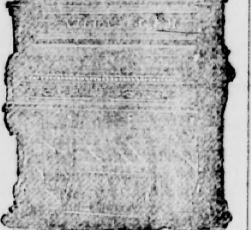
1. To teach that intemperance and all that produces or sustains it should be regarded as a crime, and to seek to overthrow the traffic in strong drink.
2. To educate the young in temperance principles and to reform and strengthen the fallen.
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FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1889.

ONE LANGUAGE, ONE PEOPLE.

One result of the anti-Jesuit agitation is to direct attention to the unnecessary dual language system which has been imposed upon the Northwest by the Dominion Parliament. Under this system thousands of dollars of the public money have been wasted in printing our Ordinances and other public documents in French. Not one member of our Legislature is a Frenchman, and the number of people in the country who cannot speak and read English is very small, and that number has the facilities within their reach to acquire the language. The only reason that could be given for incorporating the French language in the Northwest Territories Act was that the French people of Quebec might immigrate in considerable numbers to the Northwest, and they should find here the necessary machinery for organizing institutions similar to those they left in their native province. But not many French who cannot speak English have come to the Territories, and therefore that reason does not hold good. As well might it be said that we should encourage the immigration of the people of every tongue by making provision for the official recognition of their language. But no, that would be absurd. Then why should an exception be made in favor of any one language that is after all really foreign to our British institutions. It must be gratifying to every true patriot that there is a strong movement in favor of having one objectionable feature removed from our constitution. French and English alike must see that there is not sufficient necessity for spending the public money for French printing, when it would be much better applied to public improvements. Mr. Duhon McCarthy has publicly declared that at the next session of Parliament he will move to have the use of the French language expunged from our Territorial constitution. Here is an opportunity for the members of our Legislative Assembly to distinguish themselves. While objections on the ground of improper procedure might be taken to their leaving the room in a body should the Lieutenant-Governor attempt to read his opening speech in French, it would be the proper thing for the Legislature to pass a resolution or a memorial condemning the official use of the French language. The Toronto Empire, the organ of the Conservative party, favors the proposition. In a recent issue it said "The overwhelming preponderance of the population is now English speaking, while of the comparatively small number of French-speaking people many of them also speak the language of the majority and all have facilities for acquiring it. Under these circumstances it could be no hardship to return to the sensible plan of having one language as the medium of official communication; while on the other hand it

would be a hardship to saddle on the people the inconvenience and expense of perpetuating the dual language system." The Empire goes on to propose a method of arriving at the desired end. It says "We have given the people there a representative Legislature through which they can make known their wishes, and as soon as they direct attention to it we are quite prepared to give them the relief asked for, but until they do it is not for us to take action in a matter which primarily and almost wholly concerns them." This, the Empire assumes, would be the language of members of Parliament if asked to abolish the dual language system in the Northwest without action being first taken by our local legislature. Though perhaps not intended as a suggestion, the members of the Territorial Assembly should look upon it as such and take action accordingly, and if they voice the honest sentiments of their constituents as well as their own, they will see to it that at least they are not responsible for the continuation of the dual language system in the Northwest. In the regular order of things they will meet before the Dominion Parliament, and they should allow no outside influence to prevent them from declaring against the system, and then the onus of its further existence will rest with the Federal authorities. We expect to see the Territorial press utter no uncertain sound on this question.

ANOTHER BREAK.

The breaks in the old parties are continuing. The latest is the defection from the Conservative party of the Victoria Warder, published by Sam Hughes at Lindsay, Ont. The Warder of the 20th comes out with a long editorial, withdrawing its support from the Government of Sir John A. Macdonald. The reason it assigns is the failure of the Government to refer the Jesuit Estates Bill to the Privy Council. The Warder says: "As our readers know, we never get excited over these questions. We thoroughly understand them, and not being anxious for temporary popularity, we stick to hard facts and law. Therefore do we now feel justified in speaking plainly." The conclusion reached is that Sir John Thompson controls the Government, and that Sir John A. Macdonald is controlled by romance (with a small r); but the Warder goes on and says: "This does not imply any confidence in the Reform leaders, for some have owned them, body and soul and breeches for many a day." The action of the paper above referred to is but another instance of the breaks in present party lines mentioned by us a few weeks ago. The question asked on all sides is "What will be the ultimate result of it all?" It looks as if an equal rights Prohibition party might ere long be in at the death of both the old parties.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Progress:

SIR: I wonder if never struck the writer that no thoughtful mind could possibly read his reply to "Wolsley and four per cent." without being forcibly reminded of the old French proverb, which in three words embodies a whole volume of truth; I mean "Qu'il s'enfonce sa queue." Surely the weakness of any worthy argument is palpable to all, when he first tells of two little 5 year old boys "stealing" beer from a barrel and then quote their mother's statement as worthy of force and credit that "they are quite capable of looking after their own children themselves." Such matters are not subjects for a public newspaper, but at the same time being published they are open to criticism and no unbiased critic could fail to see at once that supposing those two little children were not intoxicated, the fact does not go to prove that they were properly taken care of by those whose first duty in life should be to guard their young lives from the first step, it may be in that awful ladder drunk-

One more point requires notice and that is the absolute injustice of placing the fault of those two children down to a defect in the teacher's "moral training"; at that age the school hours must necessarily have been very limited and it would be fairer if the "Home Influence" were called in question, or the error laid to the charge of those who placed the temptation before them. No one is "paid" to speak for the right, then it needs it no matter the consequences, and Mr. McLoughry is much to be sympathized with, that his lot has fallen in such very unpromising and uncongenial soil.

BY ONE WHO KNOWS NEITHER OF THE WRITERS AND SO CAN BE A JUDGE.

To the Editor of the Progress:

SIR: Will you once more kindly allow me space in your valuable paper to reply to a letter in the Regina Journal of July 18th, headed "Wolsley and four per cent.," written by our meddlesome crank. It is somewhat insignificant that Mr. McLoughry has chosen the time of his bodily absence to champion temperance, his literary efforts make me fear he is also absent in mind. I must, however, acknowledge he enjoyed a lucid interval when he said I succeeded remarkably well in my efforts to contradict and I congratulate him on his immediate preception of individual style, so painfully wanting in our Grenfell correspondent. Mr. McLoughry fails to see what the people's opinion has to do with the question at issue. I imagine that in a free country the people should have a voice in matters of public interest and Mr. McLoughry evidently thinks so too. Else why did he not carry on this interesting correspondence by private letter. Mr. McLoughry asks me to inform the public how four per cent. beer can refresh and why the ladies did not find it necessary? To the first question I answer that alcohol is only a temporary stimulant greatly increasing the heart's work but after a time it loses its power, the small per centage of alcohol is therefore a triumphant proof of its refreshing character and untintoxicating effect and is the very reason why it was introduced into the Territories, and to the second question I reply that Mr. McLoughry's surprise that the ladies did not partake, shows that his social surroundings must have been of a dubious type. I am not aware that a lady under any circumstances, drinks in public, I utterly deny that I ever invited any reverend gentleman to drink on this occasion. A certain clerical personage (probably identical with the one referred to) on a previous occasion partook of the four per cent. beer and said it was refreshing. Mr. McLoughry's warm desire (of course not born of stimulants) to precisely locate the position of the notorious barrel, reasonably implies that had it been behind a bush everything would have been satisfactory. The fact that it was never offered under a religious cloak openly proves the act was within legal bounds. I never denied that the five year old boys got a drink, but I assert finally that they obtained it without my knowledge, and the spilling of contents of barrel was the direct result. Possibly had Mr. McLoughry had even one dollar at the mercy of the flames, he would have at the proper time displayed some of that wonderful energy which was afterwards so conspicuous, but the want of which at the time tied him to his Oriental couch. It is all right to set one's self up as a model of public morality, but it is better if one's head be not to first sure one will not topple over. It is well to be the champion of imaginative right, but better to keep fresh in mind the parable of Pharoah and Publius. Private controversy is to be deplored, but when self conceit, like a bantam or a dunghill rears its odious head and endeavors by discordant crows to attract attention and poison the public mind. It is the duty of every honest citizen to clasp that bantam's down. I am glad to see that Mr. McLoughry thinks that I have at least something unadulterated. Let me return the compliment and ascri-

with out the least show of anger, that for want of good solid common sense he takes the "whole bakery." Apologizing for taking so much of your valuable space.

I remain,
Yours, etc.,
E. A. BANBURY.

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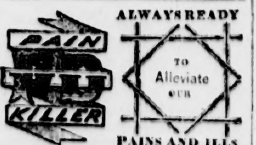
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QU'APPELLE OBSERVATORY.

Readings of the thermometers for the week ending Wednesday, July 24th, 1889:

	Maximum.	Minimum.
Thursday, July 18,	76	64
Friday, July 19,	71	60
Saturday, July 20,	65	56
Sunday, July 21,	65	47
Monday, July 22,	76	43
Tuesday, July 23,	76	46
Wednesday, July 24,	76	50

WIND VELOCITY AND DIRECTION.
6 a.m. 1 p.m. 6 p.m.
Thursday, July 18,

Friday, July 19,

Saturday, July 20,

Sunday, July 21,

Monday, July 22,

Tuesday, July 23,

Wednesday, July 24,

Rainfall, 64 on Thursday, 33 on Saturday.

—Messrs. Nelson and Caffray left here for Fort William on Friday last. Mr. Thomson, Mrs. Caffray and Mrs. Nelson started there this morning. They are receiving a handsome bonus to start stove foundry at that place.

—On Wednesday a baseball match was played between nines of the Qu'Appelle Baseball Club captained by Messrs. R. Johnston and C. F. Travis. Mr. Johnson chose all benedicts, some had no practice, and Mr. Travis all bachelors. The score was 30 to 54 with an innings to spare in favor of the bachelors.

—S. Chad's Church, at Deep Lake, has been supplied with suitable benches through the exertions of two or three of the congregation. The benches were put into position before the Service last Sunday and are of good though simple design. The work was executed by Messrs. Burghall and sons, contractors of this town. The church has also been much improved by the introduction of a Lectern and Satechary Chair which formerly stood in the vestry of S. Peter's Church.

FASHIONABLE WEDDING.
It became known a few days previous to the interesting event that Mr. Joseph B. Robinson and Miss Nettie L. Bulyea were to be married, and as both parties are exceedingly popular their numerous friends were eager to show their best wishes. The time fixed was Wednesday evening at 21 o'clock, in the Methodist church. At 20.30 the church began to fill and by 21 the building was filled to the door, many having to stand. There must have been over two hundred present. Promptly on time the bridal party appeared. Mr. G. H. V. Bulyea, her brother, gave away the bride. Rev. J. Tozeland officiated at the altar, and read the ceremony of the Methodist discipline. Immediately after the ceremony, the bridal party went to the residence of Mr. Bulyea, where the wedding breakfast had been prepared. The happy couple were the recipients of many handsome and valuable wedding presents. They, with Mrs. Robinson's sister Mrs. McFarlane who lately arrived from Nova Scotia, are residing on the corner of Qu'Appelle street and Ninth avenue. Congratulations are being showered upon Mr. and Mrs. Robinson. May they have all the happiness and prosperity this life can bestow.

QU'APPELLE BRASS BAND.

A meeting of all interested in the welfare and progress of our band will be held in Philharmonic Recreation Room, on Tuesday, the 30th inst, at 20 o'clock, to take into consideration and arrange for a grand promenade concert and ball, to be given at an early date in the immigration building. One object in view is to improve the financial position of the band and as all will admit is an object worthy of no small amount of exertion on the part of the citizens.

The members of the band have had personally to go deeply in their pockets in contributing to the salary of their leader, while the citizens have enjoyed the result of their contributions and practice in having their free services at picnics, church concerts, etc., to say nothing of the occasional serenade in time of weddings. The concert and ball will be such as to assure the most fastidious a social and enjoyable evening. It is desirable that all, both ladies and gentlemen, attend the meeting and lend such assistance as they may be called on for, and any person not being able to attend will confer a favor by stating in a note addressed to Mrs. Raymond, what assistance he or she is willing to offer.

COUNCIL MINUTES.

ROUTINE QU'APPELLE.

Minutes of regular meeting of the council held on Saturday, the 6th day of July, 1889.
Present: T. T. Thomson, chairman; Councilors Smith, Cates, Ross, Redpath and Fraser.
Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From R. D. Strong re account of \$15 for half years salary as legal adviser.

From Leslie Gordon, account of \$15 for attendance at Supreme Court re prairie fire case.

From E. J. Weidman, account of \$6.20 for stationery and printing.

From the trustees of Mount Pleasant P. E. S. D. No. 23, asking that \$850 be collected on the ratable property of said district for the current year.

From J. R. North, assessor, account of \$6.50 for postage.

From trustees of Qu'Appelle P.E.S. district No. 2, asking that the sum of \$650 be collected on the ratable property of said district for the current year.

From the secretary of the Qu'Appelle Board of Trade, asking that A. M. McLane be appointed roadoverseer for Ward No. 5 and that he be instructed to perform the statute labor under the instructions of the Board of Trade.

From G. H. V. Bulyea re account of \$36.80.

From Coan. Murphy, resignation as councillor for Ward No. 4.

From E. J. Weidman, account of \$28 for 112 drams of strychnine.

From J. McKinnon and five others asking that the sum of \$20 be granted for the purpose of stoning a dam between sections 14 and 15, tp. 19, r. 14.

From W. C. Cameron and twenty-one others asking for the sum of \$300 for the purpose of surveying and opening the road from Qu'Appelle to the western boundary of range 15, tp. 19.

The F. A. and S. committee reported that the following accounts to be correct and would recommend the payment of same: E. J. Weidman, \$6.20; R. D. Strong, \$15; Leslie Gordon, \$15; the account of J. R. North for postage re would refer to the council; the following statement of funds on hand:

School district, No. 2,

School district No. 89,

Mill Bonus

Receipts of Sheriff

Fire rate in ward 5

Railway bonus fund

General fund overdrawn

323.34

We would further recommend that the clerk be instructed to notify Mr. J. Doolittle that the balance of \$13.63 on collector's roll of 1887 be paid forthwith.

The committee on roads and bridges reported that they have considered the petition of W. C. Cameron and others and that the petition be laid over for further information to be furnished by the petitioners by a map showing the route of proposed road with the number of sections crossed by said road, also that the petitioners furnish permission in writing from owners of sections crossed by said road, to this council. Also that the petition of J. McKinnon and others be granted and that the sum of \$20 be paid to apply on the same.

The auditor committee reported favorably on the distribution of strychnine to the farmers, we think it has done good work and would recommend that this council give a further grant of \$15 for the purchase of 10 drams of strychnine to be distributed amongst the farmers who have not had their allowance, viz. 3 drams.

The above reports were received and adopted.

The following accounts were ordered to be paid: E. J. Weidman, \$6.20; R. D. Strong, \$15; Leslie Gordon, \$15; A. M. McLane, \$50; G. H. V. Bulyea, \$26.50; E. J. Weidman for strychnine, \$28.

Fraser—Redpath—That be and is hereby instructed to add sections 22, 23, and 24 in township 19, range 15, to the road district comprising the south east quarter of township 19, range 15 on the statute labor list for 1889. Carried.

Cates—Ross—That ward No. 6 be divided into road districts as follows: E. 4 tps. 17, 18, 19, and 20, range 16. W. 4 of township 17, range 14; E. 4 of township 17, range 14; whole of townships 16, 15 and 14 range 14. Carried.

Cates—Smith—That the west half of townships 14, 15, 16 and 17, range 15 be a road district. That township 17, range 16 less sections 1 to 6 inclusive in township 17 range 16, be a road district No. —. That townships 14, 15 and 16 and sections 1 to 6 inclusive in township 17, range 16 be a road district No. —. Carried.

Smith—Ross—That sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, in Township 19, range 15, be a road district. Sections 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33 in township 19, range 15, be a road district. Sections 1 to 18, inclusive, in township 19, range 16, be a road district. Sections from 19 to 36 inclusive, omitting section 35, tp. 19, range 16 be a road district. Fractional part of tp. 20, range 16 and section 35, tp. 19, range 16, be a road district. Carried.

Cates—Smith—That the road districts be numbered from the south-east corner of the municipality and numbered north and south continuously. Carried.

Redpath—Cates—That in accepting the resignation of Mr. G. B. Murphy, as councillor, this council desire to place on record their high opinions of his capabilities and the thorough way in which since his election, both in the council and as chairman of the finance committee he has watched over the interests of the municipality and hereby further beg to tender him their hearty good wishes for his future prosperity and success in the high office of sheriff of Eastern Assiniboia, to which he has been appointed. And be it resolved that the clerk be instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to Mr. G. B. Murphy. Carried.

Redpath—Cates—That in consequence of the resignation of Mr. G. B. Murphy as councillor for ward No. 4, a vacancy occurred in the council therefore be it ordered that an election be ordered and that the member so elected shall hold office for the unexpired period of Mr. G. B. Murphy which place he shall be elected to fill. Nomination for said election to be held on the 13th day of July and the election on the 20th inst. Carried.

Fraser—Cates—That this council agree to pay the sum of \$10 upon the dam between sections 14 and 15, tp. 19, range 14, being stood up to the top of the said dam on the side the water will rest against, said work to be up to the standard of the dam on the east side of the town of Qu'Appelle and that A. M. McLane be appointed to pass said work. Carried.

Ross—Cates—That whereas palpable errors exist in the assessment roll which renders it unsatisfactory to the council therefore Mr. North be and is hereby asked to render such assistance to the council as will bring the property omitted on said roll liable to taxation under section 118, subsection 4 of the revised ordinance of the Northwest Territories and that the clerk notify Mr. North to this effect. Carried.